

PROGRESS IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY—Volume VI—Edited by Lawrence Edwin Abt, Ph.D., and Bernard F. Riess, Ph.D. Editorial Board: Henry P. David, Ph.D.; George S. Klein, Ph.D.; Bruno Klopfer, Ph.D.; Rollo May, Ph.D.; James G. Miller, M.D., Ph.D.; and David Wechsler, Ph.D. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1964. 252 pages, \$8.75.

This is the sixth volume in a series edited by Abt and fellow editors since 1952. There is continued emphasis by the editors and contributors upon the integral nature of clinical psychology within the science of psychology and upon evaluation of the many directions and applications of clinical psychology. Each of the several volumes has reviewed progress in the field and also has introduced recent developments or an area not previously covered. Thus, earlier volumes were concerned primarily with psychodiagnostic test instruments and with methods of individual and group psychotherapy and their evaluation. The content also has ranged from substantive areas to the contexts in which clinical psychology and clinical psychologists function.

The current volume consists of five major areas—measurement, theory, research, applications, and developments abroad. The latter is the first occasion in the series to specifically discuss clinical psychology in other countries and relatively brief observations are reported on Japan, Latin America, and the Arab Middle East. The theory section selects three areas for discussion. These relate to theory and laboratory studies of frustration and aggression, phenomenology and existential analysis, and psychoanalytic concepts in the understanding of development and growth.

The measurement chapters provide an interesting contrast between projective techniques and the highly standardized, objectively scored, and widely used Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). This contrast provides continuing evidence of the dichotomy between use and evaluation of structured, objective psychodiagnostic tests and projective test methods. Other familiar areas of clinical psychology are reviewed in chapters on training and mental health education; and applications in industry and in aging and addiction. This section on applications represents a potpourri though the editors try valiantly to identify the underlying dimensions. Finally, there is in one of the two research chapters the first appearance of a discussion of the community mental health movement, the approach so much in recent and current legislation and ferment.

IVAN N. MENSCH, Ph.D.

TAY-SACHS' DISEASE—Edited by Bruno W. Volk, M.D., Isaac Albert Research Institute of the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1964. 158 pages, \$5.75.

This book is a review of the historical, clinical, pathological, biochemical and genetic aspects of Tay-Sachs' disease. From the first chapter, on the history of the disease, by Bruno W. Volk, through chapters on clinical aspects by Larry Schneck, on biochemistry by Abraham Saifer and on genetic features by Stanley M. Aronson, this book is beautifully done. Each aspect of Tay-Sachs' disease is described in a thorough, straightforward manner. The book makes available in a single volume the literature on Tay-Sachs' disease, including most of the pathological, biochemical, clinical, and genetic studies which have appeared during the past 80 years. Having in hand the information compiled in this book, the reader can obtain as clear a picture of Tay-Sachs' disease as it is possible to derive from the voluminous research which has been done. The authors are to be congratulated and the book recommended as the most authoritative one available on the subject of Tay-Sachs' disease.

JOHN S. O'BRIEN, M.D.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY—Blood Program in World War II. Prepared and published under the direction of Lieutenant General Leonard D. Heaton, The Surgeon General, United States Army. Colonel John Boyd Coates, Jr., MC, USA, Editor in Chief; Elizabeth M. McFetridge, M.A., Associate Editor. Office of The Surgeon General, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1964. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. 922 pages. (No price given.)

This is an expensively bound book on heavy paper with many photographs, most of which are little more than interesting souvenirs. The book outlines in great detail the policy decisions of the army relating to its blood program and the reasons for these decisions (including quotations from the minutes of various meetings and from military correspondence). It also details the implementation of these decisions, first in the zone of Interior, and then theater by theater.

This book would be of interest to a very limited audience. It can serve as a source book for medical historians and might be of help to persons interested in designing blood programs for disaster at the national level. The history of the development of the plasma and albumin programs will be of interest to some readers, particularly the story of the abortive attempt to use bovine albumin.

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ATLAS OF HAND SURGERY—Marc Iselin, Director, Department of Surgery—Maison De Nanterre; Consultant Surgeon at American Hospital; Member of the Academy of Surgery. Assistant Surgeons—Maison De Nanterre: Luc Gosse, Serge Boussard, and Daniel Benoist. Translated by John C. Colwill, M.D., Oakville, Ontario, Canada. McGraw-Hill Book Company (The Blakiston Division), New York, 1964. 324 pages, \$19.50.

Dr. Iselin is without question the senior hand surgeon in France specializing in this field at an early date. Inspired by Dr. Kanavel's book on hand infection and by the publications of Sterling Bunnell, he journeyed to America for further training and met personally Dr. Bunnell, Dr. Sumner Koch and Dr. Michael Mason.

His publications on hand surgery began in 1928 and have continued since, his latest contribution being the Atlas of Hand Surgery. This text was meant to complement his latest book and to describe in considerable detail, and by graphic line drawings, the actual surgical procedures that he personally has done and found workable.

The Atlas itself is equally divided between line drawings depicting the technique and explanatory descriptions on the facing page. The material covers practically all aspects of hand surgery related to trauma, plus a few additional entities such as congenital syndactyly and Dupuytren's disease.

Missing from the text is the surgery of the rheumatoid hand though tuberculous tenosynovitis and the so called stenosing tenosynovitis are included. Considerable emphasis is placed on the plastic aspects and the incisions, etc., presented in considerable detail.

Controversial procedures such as methods of tendon repair and grafting are covered basically by describing the author's methods only. In general this is an interesting work and warrants review by all those engaged in hand surgery. It is probably most valuable to the younger or less experienced individual who wishes to gain a comprehension of surgical possibilities in hand surgery for the crippled hand.

There are many minor points to take issue with but these are relatively insignificant when compared to the soundness of the entire volume. All doctors doing hand surgery should have the Atlas available for reference, and it is definitely recommended for all those in the training phase.

L. D. HOWARD, JR., M.D.